FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Vol. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1833. [NO. 865.

...NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...BY Edward J. Hale,
...50 per annum, if paid in advance;
...if paid during the year of subscrip-
...of $3 50 at the end of the year.

...ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...for the first, & thirty cents for each
...publication. Advertisers are request-
...the number of insertions desired, or
...continued till forbid, and charged
...the Editor must be post paid.

TO THE LADIES.

rought Shell Combs.

...T just received a few Ladies' Wrought
...Combs, of latest fashion and high fin-
...eautiful article.
...s will please call and examine for them
...at the corner of Market Square and Gilles-
...et.
L. R. BRADLEY.
64-2w

...ember 25.

...Casks Lime,
...25 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

...Hds MOLASSES,
...bags green Coffee,
...casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,
HALL & JOHNSON.
...ember 24. 64tf.

...sses, Fish, Flour, &c.

...prime MOLASSES,
...half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
...in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
...by the barrel or retail.
...els Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
..., 1833. 64tf.

...l Estate at Auction.

...Tuesday, the 1st day of January next, at
...Market House, the Subscribers will sell
...owing valuable LOTS.
...vacant Lot, North side Hay street, joining
...st side of Mr. Cornell's Baking establish-
...nearly opposite to the Mansion Hotel lot, 30
...Hay street, and 94 feet back
...undivided half of vacant Lot, on South side
...street, joining the West side of the lower
...brick buildings occupied by Messrs. Jones
...and William Waddill, 40 feet on Hay street
...feet back.
...Lot, half acre, No. 48. Campbellton, con-
...large white House, opposite the big red
...ouse, formerly the Halliday's estate.
...tles will be warranted.—Terms of sale,
...By order of John G. Coster, City of New
WILKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*
...ber 24 64-2w.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 23, 1833.

...otice is hereby Given,

...AT at December Term of the Court of Pleas
...and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cum-
...d, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of
...Will and Testament of the late John Ec-
...ston. All persons having claims against
...Estate, are required to present them for
...ent, within the time prescribed by Act of
...or this notice will be plead in bar of re-

...mand Lands belonging to the said Estate
...ned or leased for a term of years, on ap-
...to the Subscribers, and the Negro Slaves
...ng to the said Estate, about twenty in num
...be hired at Public Auction, for one year,
...n House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday
...of January next.
J. W. WRIGHT,
SAM. T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

...he new School House
... LOWER FAYETTEVILLE.

...Second Quarter will commence on Mon-
...y, *January 6th*, 1834. Pupils will be re-
...to a *limited* number on the following terms,
...nglish rudiments, Spelling book) 3 dollars
...ater; Writing, Arithmetic and Spelling, $4;
...Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c $5,
...nd the higher branches of Mathematics, $6
...knowledged abilities, and long experience
...ALEXANDER McNEILL, the Teacher,
...a sufficient security for the performance of
...ous duties to all who have known him in
...er Schools To those to whom he is un-
...the undersigned would say, they are firm-
...aded he is second to no one in the State
...petency in the discharge and steady atten-
...the duties of his calling.
JOHN H PEARCE,
LEWIS A NIXON, } Superintendents.
SAMPSON BOON,
...ember 25. 64tf.

SALE OF
...LUABLE LAND.

...RSUANT to the Will of the late HENRY
...FADE of Virginia, the Subscribers will offer
...to the highest bidder at Lawrenceville,
...mery County, North Carolina, on Wednes-
...15th day of January next, that valuable
...TATION on Pee Dee river, two miles be-
...enton, well known as the "Wade Land,"
...ng 511 acres. A great portion of this Land
...ines state for cultivation, and is well adapted
...culture of Cotton, Corn and Wheat. Any
...wishing to buy a good Plantation, would
...to examine this Tract previous to the day
...The terms will be accommodating and
...will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN WADE,
HENRY WADE,
Ex'rs of Henry Wade, of Va.
...mery County, N. C., *Dec* 17. 64 2w.

Coffee.

...Bags prime COFFEE, just received and for
...sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
...ember 17. 63*tf.*

GOODMAN'S
...TEL & FURNITURE
FOR SALE.

...interest of Mrs. ROGERS in the above
...Hotel is offered for sale, with the Furniture.
...commodating terms will be made to any re-
...purchaser—possession given immediate-
...House is one of the best arranged build-
...Hotel in the Southern Country, and well
...For particulars apply to
JOSEPH GOODMAN.
...ton, (S. C.) Dec. 7, 1833. 62-4w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my lot, on Friday the 13th inst. a
BAY HORSE,
Three years old, well grown and in good order.—The said Horse is a blood bay, black mane and tail, no white hair except a very small spot on the forehead.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery, or information so that I get him.
W. WADDILL, Jr.
Dec. 16, 1833. §63-tf.§

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN
HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of
Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Sheetings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th. 1833. §63 *tf* §

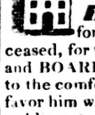
NOTICE.

AT December Term 1833, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of MARY BARGE, deceased, requests all those who are indebted to the Estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*

Further Notice.

ON THURSDAY THE 2d DAY OF JANUARY 1834, will be hired at the Market House, for the term of one year, all the
Negroes
Belonging to the Estate. Terms made known at the time of hiring.
A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*
December 16, 1833. 63-t1J.

Notice.



THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the
House of Entertainment
formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.
ANSON BAILEY.
N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

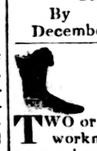
Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.
By W. WHITEHEAD.
December 9, 1833. 62tf.



NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

Eleven Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the first day of January, 1834, I shall sell for cash, at the Town House in Fayetteville, North Carolina, ELEVEN VALUABLE
Negroes,
All young and of both sexes, *but principally Boys.*
These Negroes, it was hoped, on account of their value, might be saved the Estate to which they belong, but it is now found absolutely necessary that they should be sold. An unconditional sale will be made at the time and place above mentioned.
JNO. OWEN, *Executor of Elisha Stedman.*
November 1, 1833. 58ts.

VALUABLE
Town Property For Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, the following Real Estate, of the late Mr. Elisha Stedman, viz:
The Mansion House & Lot,
where he resided; the House and Lot on Person and Cool Spring streets, occupied at present by Maj'r Wm. L. Hawley; the Ware House and Lot on the opposite side of Cool Spring street; the Garden adjoining and north of said Lot; and the Stable Lot, with a large adjoining Lot.
These Lots are very advantageously situated, and very desirable for residences; especially the one on which Mr. Stedman resided till his death.
The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN OWEN, *Ex'r Of Elisha Stedman, dec'd.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1833. 62ts.

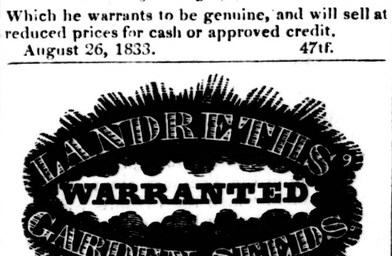
LAND FOR SALE
AT AUCTION!
At the Town House in Fayetteville,

ON Wednesday, the first day of January, 1834, the Subscriber will positively sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson*, in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, twelve miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which will require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation. It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House; and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.
The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be cash, or good negotiable paper.
DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.
December 17. 63-ts.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the
DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Grocery
Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle, where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,
IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,
Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.



D. & C. LANDRETH,
NURSERY and SEEDSMEN Philadelphia,
HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all case swhere business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.
HENRY HORN
N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties. H. H.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1833 (1tf.)

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of *LAND* with improvements, situated in the Northern extremity of Sampson County, distant about a mile from the line of Johnston, about the same from the Tarborough Stage Route, immediately on the main road between Wilmington and Raleigh, and formerly the residence of Lundy Lee; containing upwards of 1100 acres, well timbered and adapted to the productions of
WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, &c.,
Range inferior to none in the section. The improvements are a large and commodious
Two Story Dwelling,
Neatly finished and well calculated for Entertainment, with other requisite buildings, all in good condition A sufficiency is cleared to employ 10 or 12 hands to advantage. The situation is healthful and pleasant, with good water and an agreeable neighborhood. Persons disposed to purchase, will please call and examine the premises Terms will be liberal. MOSES COX.
Sampson County, Dec. 3, 1833. 62-4w

The Country Supplied.
GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.
150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW BOOKS.
The Headsman, Cooper's new Novel; Village Belles; The Premium, and the Daughter's own Book, for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology; Clark's Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village Hymns; Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles; Smith's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Cases of Conscience; 8th vol. Mrs. Edgworth's Works;
Just received by E. J. HALE.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh bunch Raisins,	Gunpowder do.
Do. Prunes & Currants,	Young Hyson do.
Soft shell Almonds,	Hyson in Cannisters of 4 pounds,
Palm-Nuts & Filberts do.	Boxes Cocoa & Cheese,
Cloves and Mace,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Coffee,
Preserved Ginger, in jars	Jamison's wat Crackers,
Race Ginger & Mustard,	Pickled Salmon,
Pepper and Alspice,	Scotch and Maccoboy } SNUFF,
Seidlitz and Soda } *Powders.*	Spanish Segars,
Scotch Barley & Starch,	Chewing Tobacco,
Saltpetre and Alum,	Phosphorus Lights,
A large assortment of Cordials and Candies,	Hair Powder,
Perfect Love & Noyeau,	Windsor and Rose } SOAP,
Peppermint and sweet Shrub,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Rock and rose Candy,	Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Hoarhound & lemon do.	Ditto. of Cinnamon and Camphor,
Peppermint and Barley Sugar,	Madeira and Port Wine,
Cinnamon and Liquorice Ball,	Cognac Brandy,
Sugar Almonds,	Jamaica Rum,
Peppermint Drops,	Holland Gin,
Lozenges, large & small,	Lime Juice,
Sugar Plums, &c. &c.	Essence of Peppermint, &c &c &c.
Imperial Tea,	

A general assortment of Toys.
Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; retail 40 cents.
December 10, 1833. 62 3t.

CONFECTIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED from New York a splendid assortment of *CONFECTIONARY*, which is warranted to be of the first quality and not to contain pernicious Drugs, or any hurtful ingredient, as may be known from having stood unrivalled in quality for the last Twenty-seven years. Also, in daily expectation of receiving all kinds of
Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, &c.
The Confectionary consists of the following:

Lemon Bar,	Caraways,
Peppermint do,	Acidulat'd Lemon Drops
Cinnamon do,	Peppermint do,
Rose do,	Lozenges,
Birch do,	Sugar Almonds,
Hourhound do,	Burnt do,
Sugar Braid do.	Yellow Nonpareils,
Lemon Cream Braided,	Red do,
Peppermint do,	Pink do.
Cinnamon do,	Blue do,
Kisses and Mottos,	White and Green do,
White Rock Candy,	Jujube Paste, an excellent article for Coughs and Colds.
Large Plums,	
Small do,	

T. COCHRAN.
North East Corner of Market Square.

N. B.—I feel thankful to my old Customers for their kind patronage, and respectfully inform them that I keep constantly on hand *GROCERIES* of all kinds,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
At my old Stand, N. E. corner of Market Square.
December 9, 1833. 62 6w.

DONALDSON ACADEMY
AND
MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Students on Monday the 6th January next, under the direction of the Rev. *Simeon Colton*, late Principal of Amherst Academy.
As the number of Students must necessarily be limited, until additional buildings can be erected for their accommodation, Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the following provision in the principles adopted by the Trustees for the government of the Institution,
"Should it be necessary to limit the number of Scholars, the children of Subscribers shall have priority as to *entrance* over those who have not subscribed to its funds,"
Will send in their names before the 1st Monday in January.
GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
December 9th, 1833. 62-4w.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.
DANIEL DICKSON.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,
AT THE BIG BOOT,
4 *doors East of Market Square. Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.
With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.
A general assortment, wholesale and retail.
Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.
As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.
W. L. HAWLEY.
☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.
W. L. H.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*
DRY GOODS,
GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,
Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of
Groceries,
All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves
M. MURCHISON.
November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D MURCHISON.

GALES'S
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1834,
For sale by E. J. HALE.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY—Cheap.

THE Subscriber has received the new Edition of this popular work, at $12 50, and of the old Edition in 6 vols. at $14, being a great reduction of price.
ALSO, The Religious Souvenir, for 1834; Life of Oliver Cromwell; History of Nubia and Abyssinia; Bible Companion; Manly Piety; Decision of Character; Elmer Castle, a Catholic Story; Gurney's Evidences of Christianity; Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible; Bible and Prayer, bound together, &c &c. E. J. HALE.

THE
'Token,' 'Pearl,' & 'Offering.'

THE above beautiful Annuals, for 1834, just received, together with, Letters to an Anxious Inquirer; Mother at Home; Sacra Privata; Saint's Rest; Chalmers' Works; Jay's Prayers; Goldsmith's Works; Burns's Works; Plutarch's Lives; Millwright's Guide; Thinks I to myself; Cumming's 1st Lessons; Emerson's Arithmetic; Adams's do; Perryan Pens; Pink and yellow Letter Paper, &c &c.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
November 18, 1833.

REPORT
OF A COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE
Bank of the United States.
[CONTINUED.]

The present state of this question is a fearful illustration of the danger of it. At this moment the whole revenue of this country is at the disposal—the absolute, uncontrolled disposal—of the President of the United States. The laws declare that the public funds shall be placed in the Bank of the U. States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury forbids it. The Secretary of the Treasury will not forbid it. The President dismisses him, and appoints somebody who will. So the laws declare that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except on warrants for appropriations made by law. If the Treasurer refuses to draw his warrant for any disbursement, the President may dismiss him and appoint some more flexible agent who will not hesitate to gratify his patron. The text is in the official Gazette, announcing the fate of the dismissed Secretary to all who follow him. 'The Agent cannot *conscientiously* perform the service and refuses to co-operate, and *desires* to remain to thwart the President's measures.—To put an end to this difficulty between the head and the hands of the Executive Department, the Constitution arms the Chief Magistrate with authority to remove the refractory subordinate.' The theory thus avowed, and the recent practice under it, convert the whole free institutions of this country into the mere absolute will of a single individual. They break down all the restraints which the framers of the Government hoped they had imposed on arbitrary power, and place the whole revenue of the U. States in the hands of the President.

The power, too, is asserted in a tone fitter for the East than for any country claiming to be governed by laws. The President declares that, "in his opinion, the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposites, without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping."

The only 'public considerations heretofore mentioned,' are his own re-election, and his belief that the charter would not be renewed. So that the President here avows, that although the last Congress passed a bill rechartering this very Bank—although the same Congress, a few months ago, at his own invitation, declared that the public deposites might be safely continued in this Bank—although a new Congress, many of whose members are chosen by the People since his own election, is about to meet in 90 days, and will continue in existence for two years—although at the end of those two years a new Congress, fresh from the People, will meet before the charter expires—yet, notwithstanding all this, he, the President, declares on his own responsibility that the deposites shall be removed; no matter whether the conduct of the Bank has been good or bad, and no matter whether the deposites are safe or unsafe; and accordingly, he dismisses the officer who refuses to remove them, and appoints another who will remove them.

At this moment the process of evading the law is in full practice.

By the Constitution of the U. States, (Sec. 9,) 'no money shall be drawn from the Treas-

ury but in consequence of an appropriation made by law.'

By the act of Sept. 1, 1789, establishing the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to 'grant all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury *in pursuance of appropriations made by law*;' and the same act further declares, 'that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same, upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, *countersigned by the Comptroller*, recorded by the Register, and *not otherwise*.'

But there has been a usage of transferring funds from one branch of the Bank of the United States to another, or one State Bank to another, when the public service required disbursements at remote places. This *transfer draft*, intended to require an actual transfer, has been converted into a mere check—a warrant in fact, though not in form—and has been applied to the purpose of taking the funds out of the place to which they are assigned by law, and *transferring* them to the opposite side of the street. As it was never presumed that such a power would be thus abused, the transfer draft has fewer checks than the warrant for disbursement, the signature of the Comptroller, who is the law officer of the Treasury, not being usual; and accordingly by a strange anomaly, although the Treasurer's warrant to pay one hundred dollars to an honest creditor of the Government, must go through a great variety of forms, the transfer draft for a million has fewer formalities. By means of these transfer drafts, as will be seen by the annexed correspondence, large sums of money have been withdrawn from the Bank of the United States, and placed in State Banks in the same city, without the slightest reference to the public disbursements—and no less than two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the public revenue have been placed at the discretion of the officers of the State Banks by transfer drafts privately issued, and without the notice to the Bank of the United States, which the Treasury had promised to give, and had hitherto always given of similar demands on the Bank.

The Commiitee willingly leave to the Congress of the United States the assertion of their own constitutional power, and the vindication of the principles of our Government, against the most violent assault they have ever yet encountered; and will now confine themselves to the more limited purpose of showing that the reasons assigned for this measure are as unfounded as the object itself is illegal.

The main purpose in fact of this manifesto, appears to be, to prove that the Bank was unfriendly to his own election, and he endeavors to trace this opposition to him and his measures,

1st. In the application to Congress for a renewal of the Charter.

2d. In the extension of the loans of the Bank in 1831 and 1832.

3d. In the claim for damages on the French Bill.

4th. In the circulation of documents vindicating the Bank from the imputations which had been cast upon it.

All these assertions it is proposed briefly to disprove.

1st. He first complains that the Bank applied to Congress for a decision in regard to its charter. He says 'that there are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank for asking for a recharter at that session, was to make it a leading question in the election of a President of the U. States the ensuing November, and all steps were deemed necessary to procure from the People a reversal of the President's decision;' and again—'the object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank was to put the President to the test;' and moreover, 'it was to compel the President to take his stand that the question was brought forward at that particular time.' Now the fact is, that, so far from prematurely hastening a discussion on the part of the Bank, it was in fact *he himself who brought this very question before Congress*, and rendered its discussion inevitable. Thus:

In his message of December 8, 1829, he said:

'The charter of the Bank of the U. States expires in 1836, and its Stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that *I cannot in justice to the parties interested, too soon present* it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People."

In his Message of December 11th, 1830, he says:

'The importance of the principles involved in this inquiry whether it be proper to recharter the Bank of the U. States, requires that *I should again* call the attention of Congress to the subject.'

In his Message of December 6, he says:

'Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the bank of the U. S., as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be *seasonably directed* to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution, and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty, I deem it proper, *on this* occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to *leave it at present to the investigation of an enlightened People and their representatives.*"

It was under these distinct and repeated invitations by the President himself, that the Bank felt itself obliged not to decline his call upon Congress, and accordingly the subject was brought before that body.

Both Houses of Congress passed the bill renewing the charter. This result was unexpected to him, and although he had declared in the Message just quoted, that he meant to 'leave it at present to the *investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives*'—yet the moment the enlightened people and their representatives differed from him in opinion, he treated them just as he has recently done the conscience of the Secretary of the Treasury; he refused his signature to the bill on the 14th of July, 1832, declaring that "had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed." As, however, no such call was made, he concluded that "*as the charter had yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business*, it was to have been expected," &c.

Here, then, the President begins in 1829, when the Bank had nearly *seven years to run* by telling Congress that to avoid precipitancy he could *not too soon* present the subject of the re-charter to their consideration. The next year, when the Bank had nearly 6 *years to run*, he repeated to Congress that the importance of the subject of the re-charter required that he *should again* call the attention of Congress to it. The next year when the Bank had 5 *years to run* he reiterated to Congress that he thought the attention of Congress should be *seasonably* directed to this important subject—and then when Congress at his request proceeded to consider it, and renewed the charter, he sent it back with a declaration, that as the charter had *yet* 4 *years to run*, there was no necessity for being in haste about it.

And now, in the face of all these testimonials of his urging Congress, year after year, to decide the question, as they decided against him, he asserts that the Bank must have brought it before Congress to defeat his election.

His second proof is scarcely less extraordinary. He says that in order to carry the election against him 'although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposite as fast as it accrued in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from January 1831, to May 1832, from $42,402,304 24 to $70,428,070 72, being an increase of $28,025,766 48 in sixteen months. It is confidently believed that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence.'

The errors here are as follows:

1st. That the fact in regard to the increase to the loans is misstated—and that the motives of them are wholly perverted.

The truth is, that the loans at the periods mentioned stood thus:

	January, 1831.	May, 1832.
Loans to individuals	$33,575,403 43	$47,375,078 20
Loan to Government	8,674,681 06	
Domestic Bills	10,456,653 90	23,052,972 52
	$52,706,738 39	$70,428,050 72
		52,706,738 39
		$17,721,312 33

Baring, Br's. & Co.	Cr. 2,387,331 19	Dr. 1,878,122 29

From this it is manifest, that between those two periods the Bank had received from Government the reimbursement of $8,674,681 06

It had drawn for its foreign funds	$2,387,331 19	
And drawn on its foreign correspondents for an additional sum of	1,878,122 29	
Making a total of		4,265,453 48
Thus furnishing additional means of discounting to the amount of		$12,940,134 54
Yet its actual loans—its actual discounts were increased only		5,124,893 71
The Domestic Bills of Exchange purchased for the transferring of the funds of the Government, or of individuals, make a separate and independent business, dependent on the demand for the interior commerce of the country. But taking the increase of those bills into consideration, it will be seen that the increase of loan is		$ 5,124,893 71
And the increase of Bills of Exchange		12,596,318 62
Making a total increase of		$17,721,212 33

instead of 28 millions as asserted by the signer of the paper. That is to say, in the year 1831, there being a most active foreign and interior trade, requiring unusual facilities for its operations, the Bank having received from the Government the reimbursement of its loan to Government, amounting to more than eight millions; and having called in its funds in Europe, and employed its credit there to the amount of four millions, possessing thus additional means of loaning, to the amount of nearly thirteen millions, actually increased its loans to the amount of seventeen millions, making in fact a mere increase of its investments not equal to five millions, of which increase the new Branch Bank of Natchez, established within that period, alone contributed nearly three millions.

There are several circumstances which make this misstatement peculiarly improper. He reproaches the Bank with this increase, although 'the Bank was aware of the intention of the Government to use the public deposite as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt.' Now the fact is, that this public deposite was used, as we have just seen, in *paying off the public debt owned by the Bank itself*—so that instead of increasing its loans in such a way as to interfere with the payment of the public debt to others, this very public debt was actually paid to the Bank itself, and furnished the very means of increasing the loans.

What makes it still worse is, that this very *public debt was in fact paid to the Bank on the solicitation of the Treasury itself, before the Bank was bound to receive it.* On the 29th day of Sept. 1831, the Secretary wrote to the President of the Bank—

'The offer made by you this day, on behalf of the Bank of the U. States, for the immediate reimbursement at par of the following stocks received by that institution, is accepted, viz.

91,188 92 of 4½ per cents of 26th May, 1824.
3,260,475 99 of 4½ per cents of 24th May, 1824.

3,351,664 91

'The department *fully appreciates the disposition which the Board of Directors have manifested by this arrangement, to co-operate in the accomplishment of its desire for the discharge of the public debt* as early as the means of the Treasury will permit.

It has been thus seen, first, that the actual amount of increased investment was less by ten millions than is here asserted—second, that the public debt which the bank is charged with not preparing to pay, was actually paid to the bank itself, and not merely paid to the bank, but paid before it was due, in order to accommodate the government. In regard to this increase, too, the points of comparison are wholly fallacious. From the nature of the business of the country, the loans are necessarily larger in May than January, because the Southern crop, with all its business, enlarges the Spring operations of the bank—and no more just result can be had by comparing May and January, than by comparing the thermometers of the two seasons. The true comparisons must be between January and January, or between May and May. Now the fact is, that the increase of the successive years is comparatively small. The loans at these successive periods were as follows:

	To Individuals.	*To Gov't.*	*Total.*
May 1827,	33,118,707	17,764,359	50,883,066
" 1828,	37 353,717	17,474,111	54,827,829
" 1829,	42,894,587	15,007,472	57,902,060
" 1830,	43,206,694	10,892,530	54,099,225
" 1831,	53,582,067	5,674,681	59,256,748
" 1832,	70,428,070	paid off.	70,428,070
" 1833,	64,519,900	"	64,519,900
Nov. 1833,	57,210,604	"	57,210,604

From which it appears that this enlargement was gradual—that it occurred when the wants of the country required the aid of this expansive power, so valuable in the institution, and that the increase has subsided when no longer required.

Supposing all this, however, to have been exactly as it has been stated, that is, supposing this increase of loan to have been twenty-eight millions, what does it prove? Why, that the Bank enlarged its business to meet the commercial wants of the country, and when those wants were supplied, the business of the Bank of course subsided. But the President can ascribe this increase to no other cause than his own election. Accordingly, he says that the Bank, in January 1831, began to prepare for his election, which was to take place nearly two years afterwards, by lending twenty-eight millions. It is somewhat hostile to this theory, that this whole increase had reached its height in May, 1832. Now in December, 1831, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the full approbation of the President, had spoken in the most favorable terms of the Bank, and he did not sign his veto message against it until July, 1832, up to which period, it was doubtful whether he would veto it, and of course it was unknown whether the Bank would have the least reason to be opposed to his election—and these whole twenty-eight millions might have been uselessly lavished; so that the Bank increased its loans while it had no interest in his election, and did not increase them when he supposes it had. Truly this mode of "bringing as large a portion of the people under its power and influence," seems singularly ill-timed.

3d. In recurrence to his own election, he next proceeds to declare, that 'whatever may be the opinion of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the people against the Bank.' Now, it is difficult for any one to believe this, since it is notorious that many of the most decided friends of the Bank were his zealous supporters. Thus Pennsylvania was the most efficient of them all; yet that same Pennsylvania, with extraordinary unanimity, in February, 1831, passed the following resolution:

'That the Constitution of the U. States authorizes, and near half a century's experience sanctions, a Bank of the U. States, as necessary and proper to regulate the value of money, and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value.'

And again, with equal unanimity, in February, 1832, the following:

'That the Senators from this State in the Congress of the U. States, be instructed, and the Representatives requested to use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States during the present session of Congress, with such alterations (if any be necessary) as may secure the rights of the States.'

Such a belief, moreover, is opposed by his own declaration in the Veto Message, that 'a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and, I doubt not, bring this question to a satisfactory result.'

Now, that Congress to which he referred the decision of the question, had not yet assembled. In some parts of the country the members had not been even elected at the time of signing this manifesto; and yet he now asserts, that he 'considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the U. States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the *interference* of the Legislative power for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper *for him seasonably* to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the U. States, are to be performed after its charter shall expire.' This seems to involve an inconsistency. There was a Congress about to meet in ninety days, to which very Congress he had referred the question of the Bank. There was a new Congress to meet in 1835, before the expiration of the charter. Yet does he now declare that, since the People elected him, and he was opposed to the Bank, he revokes all he said about the Congress of 1833, disregards the Congress of 1835, and chooses to consider it settled without any 'interference of the legislative power.'

The next head of complaint is the postponement of a portion of the 3 per cents, by the Government, in April, 1832; and of another portion by the Bank in December, 1832. Now, it is very remarkable that both these subjects were fully examined—the first by the Committee of investigation of 1832, and the second by the Committee of Ways and Means of 1833—and both reports are in decided contradiction to the assertions of the President. For instance, he complains of the first postponement, which he imputes to the Bank; whereas the Committee of Investigation themselves declare, 'they are fully of opinion that the Bank neither sought for nor requested a postponement of the payment by the Government.' He complains of the second postponement, yet the Committee of Ways and Means report, that the nominal postponement had, in fact, closed the payments sooner than if no postponement had been made; and that 'this question seems no longer to present any important or practical object of inquiry, or to call for or admit of any action of Congress upon it.'

This would seem to be perfectly satisfactory; yet, lest the revival of these charges may mislead the unsuspecting, it may be well to refute them again, as they have been often refuted before; and first of the postponement in October. He says of it:

'Conscious that at the end of the quarter the bank would not be able to pay over these deposites, & that further indulgence was not to be expected of the government, an agent was despatched to England secretly, to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the government, to hold back their claims for one year, during which the bank expected thus to retain the use of five millions of public money, which the government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the bank; and when some incidents connected with this secret negotiation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the government, then, and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter, was disavowed.'

If there be any one matter in regard to which the bank is more beneficial than any other matter, it is precisely this agency in paying off the public debt; and if there be any cases in the course of that agency more useful than any other cases, they are precisely these two cases which are here made the subjects of reproach.

The whole collection of the revenue is based on the system, that funds are never accumulated in the treasury for a long period, but are principally lent out to the community, and only called for as they are needed for the public service. Wherever, therefore, large payments are made by the government, as it is necessary to withdraw from the use of the community considerable sums, this process requires some delicacy in recalling from distant parts of the United States as much as may answer the immediate exigency, yet not enough to press disadvantageously on the community. This is the especial function of the bank. How well it has succeeded, may be inferred from the testimonial of the successive Secretaries of the Treasury. Thus, Mr. Rush, in his Treasury Report of the 13th of December, 1828, says:

'In this manner, heavy payments of the debt are, *in effect*, made gradually, instead of the whole mass being thrown at once upon the money market, which might produce injurious shocks. So prudently in this and other respects does the bank aid the operations of paying off the debt, that the community hardly has a consciousness that it is going on.'

And Mr. Ingham, in like manner, on the 11th of July, 1829 says:

'I take the occasion to express the great satisfaction of the Treasury Department at the manner in which the President and Directors of the parent Bank have discharged their trust in all their immediate relations to the government, so far as their transactions have come under my notice, and especially in the facilities afforded in transferring the funds of the government, and in the preparation for the heavy payment of the public debt, on the 1st inst. which has been effected by means of the prudent arrangements of your board, at a time of severe depression on all the productive employments of the country, without causing any sensible additions to the pressure, or even visible effect upon the ordinary operations of the State Banks.'

[*Concluded on the accompanying Supplement.*]

Eclipses.—The Nantucket Enquirer says "There will be three visible eclipses in 1834, two of the moon, and one of the sun. The last, which will occur on Sunday, November 30, in some parts of the United States, will be total. The greatest obscuration will be at 26 minutes past two o'clock P. M.—It will be total at Charleston, S. C., and at other places along the penumbra's center for more than two minutes.

The Augusta Chronicle states that an affray occurred at Milledgeville between Dr. Daniel, Senator from Chatham, and Major Wood, President of the Senate. The latter having used some offensive expressions in debate, Doctor D. struck him in the face with a paper as they were leaving the house, which the Major resented by stabbing at him with a knife, whereupon the Doctor seized a stick from a by stander, and gave him a severe blow on the head, and they were separated.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Sitton presented a bill reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to amend an act concerning the town of Wadesborough, was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Meares presented a bill to prevent injury to the navigation of Cape Fear, and for other purposes. Read the first time.

Friday, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr. Sherrard, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws concerning free people of color as to prohibit them from selling spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one gallon, unless it is the production of their own orchards.

The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was, on Mr. Meares' motion, indefinitely postponed—Ayes 38, Nays 32.

Mr. Brittain, of Burke, presented the following resolution: which was, on his motion, laid upon the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons of this State, that the Governor be recommended to release and discharge from his present imprisonment, the Hon. Robert Potter, who is now confined in the jail of Orange county, and that he exercise such other acts of executive clemency as he may deem proper and meet.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

Jesse Cooper, the Senator elect from Martin county, *vice* David Latham dec'd. appeared and took the oaths of qualification.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to incorporate the Meltonsville Academy, in Anson; and Mr. Hogan, a bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Calina. [This is an exact copy of the bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. McGehee.]—These bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill granting to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagin under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was ordered to be *enrolled*.

The engrossed bill to establish a Literary and Manual Labor Institution, in Wake county, passed its third reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker, and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Resolution in favor of Robert Potter was, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, postponed indefinitely, 47 to 11. Those who voted against the postponement, were Messrs. Brittain, of Burke, Hall, Harrison, Kerr, Mann, Martin, of Rockingham, Mebane, Montgomery, Morris, Sherard and Stedman

Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Beard presented a bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution of the State; which was read the first time and passed—ayes 33, noes 29.

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Edwards, Elliott, Foy, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Phillips, Shufford, Sitton, Spaight, Steadman.

Noes—Messrs Collins, Cooper, Faison, Flowers, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Lindsey, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Walton, Wilder.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Edwards, supplemental to an Act passed in 1832, to enact with sundry alterations and additions an act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia. By Mr. Matthews, to incorporate the Halifax and Weldon Rail road Company.

The remainder of the day was consumed in Committee of the whole, Mr. Spaight in the Chair, in consideration of the Bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, to be owned conjointly by the State and individuals. The Committee sat to a late hour, the details of the bill exciting considerable debate, in which Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Hogan, Mendenhall and Skinner, of Chowan, participated. The most material amendment made to the bill was reducing the Capitol from 2½ millions to $1,500,000—of which the State is to own two-fifths. Before the Committee got through, it rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Dec 24.

The bill supplemental to the act of 1832, entitled 'an act to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act, entitled 'an act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 8th day of May, 1832," and the bill to incorporate the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company, were amended, read the second and third times and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Governor of New York, enclosing certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State in relation to a more perfect organization of the militia of the United States. On motion of Mr. Beard, the message and accompanying documents were sent to the House of Commons, with a proposition that they be referred to a joint select committee.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Spaight in the Chair, to take into consideration the bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the committee of the whole reported the bill with sundry amendments; when the further consideration of the bill and amendments were postponed until Thursday.

The bill to prevent betting on elections, was postponed indefinitely on its second reading.

Mr. Hinton, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported "a bill concerning the Board of Internal Improvements" [The bill repeals the proviso of the 4th section of the act of 1831, amending the act creating the Board of Internal Improvement; allows the Superintendent of Public works, in addition to his salary, his travelling expenses; authorises the Board to employ a competent board of Engineers for the purpose of surveying the routes for rail roads and canals designated by the memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention; and provides for the appointment of another member of the Board of Internal Improvement.] The report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Jordan, from the select committee to which was referred the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear, reported the same with sundry amendments, which, together with the bill and report, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clements from the select committee to which was recommitted the bill directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—Yeas 49—Nays 70. The bill then passed its second reading—Yeas 74, Nays 53.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relative to emancipation as to make it lawful for Executors to send away, according to the will of the deceased, any negroes that may be liberated by said will, provided that it shall not interfere with the lawful and just claims of persons against the estate of

Friday, Dec.

The resignation of Thomas Burgess, of [illegible] as a Trustee of the University of North [illegible] was read and accepted.

Mr. Edmonston, from the select Committee on [illegible] which was referred the bill creating certain Circuits in the State, reported the same with amendment.

Saturday, Dec.

A Message was received from the [illegible] transmitting the annual Report of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina; which was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from Henry Shaw, Esq. of Massachusetts, on the subject of sheep husbandry, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, was elected Major General of 9th Division. The vote was as follows: S. F. Patterson 93, Philip Horton 71.

William Horton, of Wilkes, was elected Brigadier General of the 9th brigade. The vote was as follows. Wm. Horton 93, M. Waugh 75, Blank 4.

Thomas Waddill was elected Colonel; and J. W. *Durin*, Lieutenant Colonel; and J. W. [illegible] Major, of Calvary attached to the 14th [illegible]

Monday, Dec.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Settle, [illegible] iting the power of Courts in inflicting [illegible] for contempts. By Mr. Daniel, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Weaver, supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to erect a new county by the name of [illegible] By Mr Jordan, to prevent the marrying and [illegible] stroying of bastard children. Read the first time.

Mr. Locke presented a Resolution for the discharge of Robert Potter from prison. The Resolution was read verbatim the same as introduced in the House, which was referred the bill creating certain Circuits in the State, reported the same with amendment.

Mr. Outlaw moved that the petitions of sundry citizens of the county of Orange, praying the passage of the Resolution be read, which was decided in the negative.

The Resolution was, on motion of Mr. Outlaw, postponed indefinitely, 94 to 31.

The nays were, Messrs. Allison, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Cotton, Edmonston, Edwards, Elliott, Foy, Gunn, Hammond, Hawkins, Jones, Kendall, Leffers, Leopard, Lilly, Locke, Mann, Montgomery, McCleese, Outlaw, Rogers, Settle, Sloan, S. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Tillett, Wadsworth, Watson, Waugh

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill to establish a Bank in the Western part of the State. The debate was continued by Messrs. Seawell and Fisher, for, and Messrs. Long and Barringer against the passage. When Mr. Fisher closed, the question was loudly called for, the previous question, Shall this bill be indefinitely postponed? which vote was ayes 73—Noes 54.

Yeas—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Graham, Alexander, Barringer, Barringer, Barco, Barringer, Battle, Bowles, Brittain of Burke, Brown, Burgin, Calvert, Cansler, Carter, Cleveland, Cloman, Coleman, Corpening, Courts, Dula, Edwards, Ennett, Foreman, Graham, Gries, Hall, Harrison, Hawkins, Hoke, Holderson, Harper, Haughton, Boulder, Jones, Wm. Jones, Wesley Jones, J. D. Jones, Jones, Judkins, King, Laspeyre, Lathum, Long, Macklin, Marsteller, Martin, Mason, Mebane, Cleese, McGehee, W. McLean, G. S. McLean, McLeod, Outlaw, Phelps, Pierce, Pendleton, W Potts, Powell, Pugh, Rand, Rogers, Rowland, Riddick, Roberts, Saunderson, Shepherd, Smithwick, Stephens, Taylor, Watson, Weaver, Welch, West, Whitehurst, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Brower, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clement, Cotton, Cromwell, Daniel, Dawson, Edmonston, Fisher, Foscue, Gillespie, Grady, Gunn, Guinn, Hammond, Hargrove, Hawkins, Hogan, Horton, W Horton, Iron, Jaeger, R. Jones, Kittrell, Leadford, Leffers, Leonard, Lilly, Mann, Malloy, Monk, Montgomery, Mullen, Mebane, McNeill, Peeples, W. Potts, Relf, Seawell, Settle, Sloan, Smallwood, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Thompson, Tillett, Wadsworth, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman, Zigler.

Tuesday, Dec.

Mr. Waugh presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Surry county, praying a repeal of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, which was laid on the table.

Mr. R. H Alexander, presented a bill to incorporate the Washington Gold Mining Company in Mecklenburg county; which passed its second reading.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the recording of all deeds and conveyances before the County Courts in vacation, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate in the way proposed. The report was laid on the table.

The bill to repeal the act of 1818, giving a sum hereafter to be paid to the State for her vacant lands, was read the third time; when Mr. Wilson moved that it be indefinitely postponed. On the question the vote being equally divided (ayes 58,) the Speaker voted in the negative, so the question was lost. The bill was then referred to the committee on Finance.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern, and the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank in Edenton; when the bill was read the second time, Mr. Smallwood moved to amend it by adding sundry sections, going to establish the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Washington. Mr. Ziglar moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed; which was not agreed to—ayes 39, nays 81. The question then recurred on the proposed amendment, it was rejected. Mr. Kittrell moved to strike out such parts of the bill as establishes the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank at Edenton; which motion was also rejected.

New York, Dec.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship *Europe*, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 14th and of the 16th ult. which, though four or five days later than our previous accounts, contain little of political interest. The commercial intelligence will not be found very encouraging.

The affairs of the Peninsula, including Spain and Portugal, remain much as before. The Queen Regent of Spain seems to be in the enjoyment that if France does not support the throne she will throw herself for support upon the [illegible] among her own subjects whose [illegible] would at once crush the opposition of the Carlists. It is to be desired, certainly, that [illegible] to this alternative.

One of the most curious items of [illegible] certainly is an alleged threat of Rothschild, the banker, to Marshal *Soult*, that if the French army set a foot in Spain, *he* would not [illegible] on Change." This would be the potentate with a vengeance.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov 15.—[illegible] a steady demand from the trade throughout the present week, and in the commencement of the close, holders generally became disposed to meet the buyers, and our market closed [illegible] tions very similar to those of Friday last. American and 400 Maranham are taken on speculation, and 300 American, 300 Pernam, and 100 Surat for export.

The crop of falling stars during the late [illegible] ric display, appears to have been more [illegible] at Germantown, (Pa.) than any where else. The Telegraph newspaper of that place says that acquaintance of the editor informed him that the yard after the shower, the *stars* were at least a foot deep.

BSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1833.

TO THE READERS.

of the Observer, at the close of the
of his labours, tenders his thanks to all
ptions, for their liberal support. He
he regrets to say, many whose pa-
e thus far worse than useless, hav-
n yet to nothing more tangible than
, and indeed all others who are
year in arrear, will find their ac-
in to-day's paper. He earnestly
attention to them. Remittances
mail, at the Editor's risk, if the

a few old sinners, whose names
ublish, if they do not speedily at-
Dec. 31, 1833.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, DECEMBER 29, 1833.

gratification of announcing to you,
providing for the re-charter of the
Bank, has passed the House of Com-
mpliant majority, and is now before
ure's passage in that branch of the
I have no doubt, for the prominent
ed in favor of it. Mr. Mears himself
of his opinions carry with them the
which they are always entitled. By the
ion at the other day, when a discus-
ion in the Senate, on the bill to es-
to be owned conjointly by the State
Bank, to be called this gentleman, inci-
and created this gentleman, inci-
dental compliment to
prudence with which
the Cape Fear Bank had been man-
nounced it as sound an Institution as
ks, or any other country, and sta-
Directors challenged the most rigid
to its condition. As to the bill pass-
the tax imposed on each share is 25
contains a provision for the estab-
Branch at this City, if no other Bank
provision shall be created. I have no
now, that several Institutions will
The Merchant's Bank of Newbern,
Commercial Bank of Edenton, yesterday
Bank, and Mr. Metcalfe's joint stock
ks by the State and the remainder
also passed the Senate. These
will I think, be matured; and I
relieve the urgent distresses of the

I may say, that the *State* Bank bill
of by a small vote, and the rest
ion. It gave rise however, to
ce, in which the principles of the
thoroughly discussed.
further appropriation of $75,-
tion of the new Capitol of the
ction. In the Senate, there
ee days—in the House, but one.
ence of the really good feelings
Legislature.
ing for a favorable adjustment of the
ving a change of the Constitution,
ge action has been had on the
ng as last.
ered somewhat probable, that a new
rt will be created this session. If so,
Solicitor will have to be elected.
of importance has been done the past
ept what I have stated. Both Houses
Christmas, and by way of making up
, were seized with a very industrious
evening session on Saturday—which,
ions of the sun, kind invariably end
They generally get up a dog or a fish
every gentleman on the floor who has a
of his composition, takes this oppor-
of showing off." The entertainment yes-
was a bill to prevent the shooting of wild
Currituck County, in the night time.
Legislature will sit a fortnight longer.

Washington, Dec 26

ates seen by the financial Report of the
the Treasury made to the present ses-
ess, that the expenditures of the go-
the last fiscal year have exceeded 22
rs exclusive of the payments made
cted by, and that instead of the
of the debt, which the people were
ve would be accomplished within
, only about two millions and a
paid, though the receipts into the
ed thirty-two millions of Dollars,
still leave, by the Secret'ry's estimate,
due of the public debt on the first day of
next four millions seven hundred and
sand dollars.
is rather an unfortunate exemplification of
rm and retrenchment which were promised
people when the present administration came
er.
ve years ago Mr. Adams was most eva-
ussed from office, under a charge of pro-
the disbursements of the public money
administration, which did not exceed
ions of dollars a year, exclusive of the
wards the public debt. And it is well
n that the present incumbent was elevat-
Chair under a pledge repeatedly made by
his friends, that he would, if elected,
overnment under his administration to
epublican purity, economy, and simpli-
ter. But how has this pledge been
? Not by retrenching from the expendi-
three millions of dollars annually, but by
e expenditures to twenty-two millions
millions more than the amount so
of, independent of the payments
ublic debt. If Mr. Ritchie were as
t with his friends as with his ene-
ds would be of less effect to justify his issuing a new
his *East Room* letter?
ion to the removal of the public Deposites,
ians *now* affect to differ so widely as
ge of the measure, most *candid* men rea-
that the President ordered their removal
before the meeting of Congress, under
h if the measure were delayed until
s of Congress, the removal would not
sanctioned by that body; but that if he
responsibility" on himself, and ordered
ay to remove them, his party would sus-
the measure.
ay the government manifestoes pro-
e people, that the measure was taken
ledge that the Bank had violated its
rged its privileges. The people too
w to the contrary, and they know also
e measure was adopted for the purpose of
ring vindictive feelings towards the officers
Bank, because they would not make that in-
subservient to the purposes of the tenants
e House, the Directors being determined
ster its concerns in such a way as not to
in the party politics of the country.
are officially told, that if the U. States
hold reduce its discounts in consequence of
oval of the public deposites, which it was
they must do, still the State Banks to
they were transferred would increase their
an amount equal to the deficiency.
ere lies the fatal delusion. The U. States
matter of necessity and of common hon-
to reduce its outstanding debts as to cor-
with the amount of deposites withdrawn
nd the State Banks where the deposites
made, dare not increase their issues to an
ount to that thus withdrawn, because their paper already in circulation amounts to ten times, and in some instances to twenty times, the amount of specie in their vaults; and the government deposites consist not of specie, but generally of the bills of the State Banks, on which they are afraid to found their issues. And it is now rumored, that some of them wish the government to take back the public moneys, that they may pursue their former course of action.

This state of things has produced in the commercial community, such a general panic, and so much embarrassment and distress among the people generally, that it is beyond the reach of human sagacity to foretell all its baneful consequences.

During the present session of Congress, it is said the succession to the Presidential chair is to be fixed, and though you hear of Democratic Conventions being held in some of the States to make a nomination, you may rest assured they are only responding to orders issued from head quarters.—Every thing is now put in requisition to secure the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency; and every honest and independent member of Congress, who has the firmness to resist the overwhelming deluge of corruption which is sweeping over the country, is denounced as an old Federalist, a Nullifier, &c. &c. and is assailed by partizan scribblers as being engaged in the criminal purpose of embarrassing or defeating the patriotic measures of the administration. Such is the state of affairs.

With the aid of a supplement accompanying this paper, we have concluded the Bank Report.

What it has cost.—Mr. McDuffie shows in his speech, that the Government is an actual loser of $140,000 per ann. by the removal of the Deposites. Thus: Assuming the amount of bank deposites at ten millions, which of course would add so much to the Bank's means to discount,) the profits at 7 per cent. would be $700,000. Of this, one-fifth would be the property of the United States, which is $140,000.

The Nullifiers in the Legislature of Georgia, have held a meeting and nominated the Hon. George M. Troup as their candidate for the next Presidency.

Lieut. R. B. Randolph, who was lately thrown into prison at Richmond, Va. as a government defaulter, has been discharged by the U. States District Court of Virginia, Judges Marshall & Barbour both concurring.

Washington.—The last People's Press states that since the rise of the Rivers, unusually large quantities of produce have come to market, the wharves being lined from one end to the other with rafts of all kinds. The Pressadds, "our quotations have been reduced considerably, and we think the reduction in a great measure, owing to the great scarcity of money at the present time.—The Cape Fear Bank, in its present state of suspense, with regard to a recharter, is loth to venture any thing like half the discounts necessary for the business of the place; the consequence is, that the Merchants are unable to sustain prices, for want of the usual Bank facilities, and produce has gone down. Turpentine has fluctuated from 2,75 to 2,85, and again to 2,50, within the week. Some of our Merchants are of opinion that it will go no lower, but rather look up again. Freights for N. York, have advanced in consequence of the large quantity of produce which has come to our market, from 25 to 50 cents per barrel for Naval Stores."

The same paper quotes Tar at $1 12½, River Lumber, wide and Scantling, $7, flooring boards $10, Timber $5 to $6, W. O. hhd staves $20, do. hhd do $12, R. O. hhd $12, Rice $2 12 to $2 75, Corn 70 to 75.

The Hon George McDuffie has received a new honor from the Legislature of South Carolina. He has been elected Major General of the 1st Division of Militia. Gov Hayne was elected Major General of the 2d Division. And Jas. Hamilton, Jr. Brigadier General.

Supreme Court.—Yesterday was the day fixed by law for the commencement of the Winter Term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina

Important Movement.—Under this head, the Philadelphia Intelligencer publishes the proceedings of a great public meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which the Hon. JOHN McLEAN was nominated as a Candidate for the next Presidency,—and adds, that "Pennsylvania will not be far behind Ohio."

Philadelphia Price Current.—We have received the two first numbers of a very neat weekly paper, with the above title, published by T. M. Moore, Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, at $4 per annum.

Inconsistency.—It cannot have escaped the notice of any one, that "the government" have hunted up, with all the eargerness of blood hounds, the particulars of the dealings of certain individuals, (Gales and Seaton for instance,) with the Bank of the U. States. The gross injustice and impropriety of thus exposing the affairs of individuals, has been admitted by candid men of all parties, and has at last received the condemnation of 'the government' itself. It appears that in the contract between Mr. Taney and the Pet Banks, a provision is expressly made, that the accounts of individuals are not to be subject to the investigation of the Secretary of the Treasury or his agents. The exemption of the selected Banks from this scrutiny is easily accounted for: they are managed by party men, friends to the administration.

Important Movement—The Presidents of the different Banks of this city met yesterday morning, in reference to the existing pressure. They determined, as the only mode of arresting the ruin of the commercial community, to memorialize Congress for the return of the Deposites to the U. S. Bank. This is not the expression of a political opinion. It is the voice of the business community, expressed in the most imposing manner, and cannot be received with indifference. We venture to hope that the wishes of the community, so unequivocally expressed, will be respected and complied with.—*Philadelphia Intelligencer.*

Philadelphia Dec. 23.

We learn that a resolution has passed the House of Representatives of this State, by a majority of one third, directing an examination, and a report to be made on the finances of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of granting a charter to the Bank of the U. States, should it not be renewed by Congress. Mr. Keating is Chairman of this Committee.—*Herald*

New York, December 23.

We understand that orders have been received by two of the Deposite Banks from the Treasury, to be in readiness to meet certain drafts for the expenses of Government. This order, which might have been anticipated, has thrown them into a dilemma, having already largely discounted on the deposites; and to meet these drafts, great curtailments of discounts must be made, and new troubles created. The banks, we are perfectly assured, regret having had any thing to do with the deposites. They were all in confusion on Saturday, to pay $50,000 in specie for the naval service in the Mediterranean, when ten times that amount could have been sent by the United States Bank to their agents in Europe for that service, without taking the specie out of the country, and at the people's risk.—*Star.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Tyler introduced a bill to repeal the act for the better organization of the Navy, passed in 1820. [This is the act under which Lt. Randolph was thrown into prison in Richmond, Va. It gives the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury the power to issue a writ against the person or property of any one who may be, or may appear on the books of the Treasury to be, a defaulter; depriving the latter of the benefit of a trial by jury, &c.]

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Postmaster General was directed to report a statement of all extra allowances made by him since 1829, together with the nature of the improvements thus paid for, &c.

On motion of Mr. Webster,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for preventing as far as may be, accidents to vessels employed in the foreign or coastwise commerce of the U. States, from explosion by steam

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, rose and said, it was with profound regret that he felt himself impelled by a sense of duty to call the attention of the Senate to a subject, involving considerations of a deeply interesting and most delicate nature. He said, that he alluded to the Message of the President of the 12th inst. responding to a request contained in a resolution of the Senate, in relation to a paper purporting to be published by his authority, in reference to the deposites. Next to the grave and novel occurrence requiring this notice, he said, he most regretted that the duty had devolved upon him to invite to it the consideration of the Senate.

The subject involves high and grave matter, not in reference to the character of the information sought, for that is comparatively of utter insignificance; but as touching the constitutional rights of the Executive and of the Senate, and what, among gentlemen, can be considered as of but little less consequence, that high courtesy and mutual respect so essential to the harmonious action and efficient co-operation of the different departments in our political system

That the Senate should, at any time, through inadvertence, or any other cause, attempt an invasion of the constitutional rights of the Executive, or prove deficient in a high and manly courtesy, would present an occasion of the profoundest regret to every lover of our institutions. That the President regarded the resolutions alluded to, in the light of an invasion of the rights of the Executive, is most manifestly clear and intelligible. That the Senate did not regard their proceeding, as in any respect, transcending the just and legitimate rights, conferred by the Constitution upon this body, and sanctioned by a long usage, he supposed equally manifest and unquestionable. For himself, he did not dream, that by his vote, he was encroaching upon the rights of the Executive, or in any wise manifesting the slightest disrespect to that co-ordinate branch of the Government. He should have been, in the simplicity of his heart, at an entire loss to conceive of any very specious ground upon which the application could have been resisted. A due respect, however, to the opinion entertained by the Executive, did, in his judgment, require a prompt review of the whole proceeding, with a calm and dispassionate deliberation. Any exhibition of it impetuous on the part of the Senate would be as incompatible with its dignity, as it would be revolting to the good taste of the country. He trusted the Senate was wholly incapable of feeling any.

If the Senate had erred, it was magnanimous, it was their imperious duty, instantly to retract the error. It was due alike to the Executive, to our institutions, and above all, to ourselves.

If, however, after a calm and deliberate re-examination of our proceeding, we shall find nothing to retract, but if, on the contrary, we shall feel reassured that we have exercised none but the clear and unquestionable constitutional rights of the Senate, it will be equally our duty, however painful may be the conflict of opinion, to re-assert and maintain with dignity, and with firmness, the constitutional rights of that body.

He moved to take up the message, and refer it to a Select Committee, &c. which was agreed to.

Mr Mangum having stated seven as the number of the Committee, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee, when the following members were elected. Messrs Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Bibb, Southard, and Rives.

[Mr. Mangum has this Session taken a very decided stand against the Administration.]

Mr. Clay made a short speech on a resolution in relation to the Bank of the U. States, which he concluded with the following account of his own connection with the Institution.

"Mr Clay begged permission to trespass a few moments longer on the Senate to make a statement concerning himself personally. He had heard that one high in office had allowed himself to assert that a dishonorable connexion had subsisted between him (Mr C.) and the Bank of the U. States. When the present charter was granted, he voted for it; and having done so, he did not feel himself at liberty to subscribe for a single share in the stock of the bank, although he confidently anticipated a great rise in the value of the stock. A few years afterwards, during the Presidency of Mr. Jones, it was thought by some of his friends at Philadelphia expedient to make him (Mr C) a director of the Bank of the U. States; and he was made a director without any consultation with him. For that purpose, five shares were purchased for him, by a friend, for which he (Mr C.) afterwards paid. When he ceased to be a director, a short time subsequently he disposed of those shares. He does not now own, and has not for many years been the proprietor, of a single share.

"When Mr Cheves was appointed President of the Bank, its affairs in the States of Kentucky and Ohio were in great disorder, and his (Mr. Clay's) professional services were engaged during several years for the Bank in those States. He brought a vast number of suits, and transacted a great amount of professional business for the Bank. Among other suits, was that for the recovery of the 100,000 dollars, seized under the authority of a law of Ohio, which he carried through the inferior and Supreme Court. He was paid by the Bank the usual compensation for these services, and no more. And he ventured to assert, that no professional fees were ever more honestly and fairly earned. He had not, however, been the Counsel for the Bank for upwards of eight years past. He does not owe the Bank, or any one of its branches, a solitary cent. About twelve or fifteen years ago, owing to the failure of a highly estimable, now deceased friend, a large amount of debt had been, as his endorser, thrown upon him, (Mr. C.) and it was principally due to the Bank of the U. States. He (Mr C.) established for himself a rigid economy, a sinking fund, and worked hard, and paid off the debt long since, without receiving from the Bank the slightest favor. Whilst others around him were discharging their debts in property, at high valuations, he periodically renewed his note, paying the discount, until it was wholly extinguished. It has been said of professional men of the greatest eminence, that their fate is to work hard, live well, and die poor.

"Such was a true account of his connexion with that Institution, and he defied its disproof in any particular."

On the 23d, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the bill to repeal the Force Bill, of last session, was made the special order for the 6th January.

On the 24th, Mr. Kent introduced a resolution to provide for amending the Constitution of the U. S. so that when the President shall return a bill to Congress with his objections, it shall become a law when passed by a *majority* of all the members of both Houses, instead of *two-thirds*, as at present.

On the 26th, after some minor business, Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That by dismissing the Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the U. S. in deposite with the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the U. States not granted to him by the Constitution and Laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People.

2. *Resolved*, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the U. States, deposited in the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, communicated to Congress on the 3d day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Upon these resolutions, Mr. Clay commenced a Speech, the first part of which is given in the National Intelligencer, where it occupies six columns. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned to Monday, (yesterday.)

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th, on motion of Mr. Connor, it was

Resolved, That the papers in relation to the establishment of Assay Offices in the gold regions of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, be again referred to a Select Committee.

Messrs. Connor, Blair of S. C., Gordon, Mann, Kavanah, Sibley, and Lee, were appointed the Committee.

On the 23d, on motion of Mr. McKay, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the building of a Marine Hospital in or near Wilmington, N. C.

Removal of the Deposites.—On the 19th, Mr. McDuffie commenced, and on the 23d concluded, one of his most powerful efforts, on this subject. We regret our inability to publish it.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Graham, a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, who has been seriously indisposed since the meeting of Congress, is convalescent, and will probably be able to take his seat in the House in a day or two.

National Intelligencer.

We think the newspapers are making unnecessary comments upon a *supposed* alienation of Mr. Webster from Mr. Clay. Without pretending to know any thing, personally, about the relations of these gentlemen, we may say, notwithstanding that their intercourse appears to be most friendly and even intimate. That they do not always *think* alike on *every* subject is very true; but we presume, on all the great subjects which now agitate the public mind, these two statesmen not only hold the same opinions, but will act together. We have reason to believe that the result will confirm this.

Alex. Gazette.

THE CAPE FEAR BANK.

We well remember that in the celebrated attempt in 1828, to *demonish, confiscate* and *potterize* the several Banks of this State, the conduct of this was regarded as an exception to the *monstrocities* which were laid to the charge of the Banks: So plainly was this made to appear in the scrutiny to which these corporations were subjected, that the Prosecutors in finally shaping their articles, dismissed the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern from the Bill. We well remember that the prevailing sentiment of all parties was, finally, that the Bank of Cape Fear had been ably and faithfully conducted. Having been an anxious participant in those trying scenes, "we speak what we do know," and we think in her present application for renewal of her charter, this ought not to be forgotten. That a forced state of prosperity is often produced by active banking operations, we think is shown by the experience of our own times. That this prosperity is oftimes forced too far and consequently must flag, we likewise have seen in our few days of observation: but that by moderation and prudence, a system of banking may be made instrumental in producing a state of permanent activity and life in every kind of business, we cannot doubt. Until such a condition shall be produced in our affairs, we may in vain look for any progress in the mighty schemes of Internal Improvement which have been so strongly of late urged upon our consideration. Let the Legislature first remove the Incubus which is weighing down the soul of business, and after it has breathed free from the oppression, we have no doubt of its rousing itself with energy equal to the hopes of all the rational friends of these great measures. The first, we think the most efficient step that she can take to produce this change in our condition, is to extend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.—*Carolina Watchman.*

The interest which the People begin to feel in public affairs, after long apathy, is further evinced by the entries on the books of the National Intelligencer. The new subscriptions placed upon our books within the week, from December 16 to Dec. 21, both inclusive, (exclusive of Members of Congress,) are, Daily 106; Triweekly 186—total 292. Last year, within the corresponding week, Daily 49, Triweekly 114. Difference in favor of this year, in last week, 129.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From Mississippi we learn that Mr. Black, (who sat in the Senate at the last session of Congress, by temporary appointment from the Governor,) has been appointed a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi, for six years from the 4th day of March last.

The election on the 13th inst. for a Senator from Louisana, to the National Senate, *vice* Josiah S. Johnston, deceased, resulted, after one unsuccessful balloting, in the choice of Judge Porter by a majority of *two* votes. General Overton withdrew from the contest, and his friends substituted Gen. Walker of Rapides. Mr. Porter is understood to be opposed to the present administration.

Value of Blood Horses—Mr. J. C. Stevens has sold his horse *Medoc* for $10,000 to a gentleman from Kentucky. Not wishing to part with so favorite an animal, he asked a price that he thought left but little risk upon that score. But he was mistaken: the gentleman paid him the money, and walked off with the horse; and it is a little singular that within twelve hours after, he had an offer of the same sum from a gentleman from Virginia, who came on to purchase him, and thought him cheap at that price.—*N Y Amer.*

Destructive Gale.—A most disastrous gale occurred on the coast from Norfolk to New York, on the morning of the 17th inst. A vast number of vessels were sunk, dismasted, and otherwise injured, and houses, chimneys, &c., blown down. In New York the water was forced into the cellars and lower floors of the houses on several of the streets nearest the rivers.

Distressing Accident.—FIVE BOYS DROWNED.—One of the most distressing accidents that we have recorded for a long time, took place on Saturday at 5 P. M. Five boys were skating on what is called Stuyvesant's Meadows, between the Bowery and the Dry Dock, when one of the lads fell through the ice, the others went to his assistance, when they all got in together. Their struggles and cries were heard by a colored boy, who went to their relief, and succeeded in getting out one alive; but in attempting to get out the others she was pulled in himself, and fell a sacrifice to his noble efforts in the cause of humanity—he was pulled in by the struggling lads, and with them sunk in death.

New York Daily Advertiser.

A Treasury order for 8,000*l.* has been presented to Capt. Ross for his discoveries in the North pole; also, the Royal Medal (50 guineas) has been conferred upon him.

The pressure becomes every day more severe. All the operations of society have been heavy and difficult. The prevailing distress not only topples the affluent from their elevation, but visits the hovel of the wretched, and snatches the crust from the mouth of the indigent and suffering. Many labourers have been discharged. Should it go much further, consequences that are now only whispered, must inevitably ensue.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

A very virtuous lady was desired by another to teach her what secrets she had to preserve her husband's favour—"It is," said she, "by doing all that pleases him, and by enduring all that displeases me."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL, to Miss MARY GADDY.

In this County, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr McDougald, Mr. ALFRED A. McKETHEN, of this town, to Miss LOVEDY McALISTER, daughter of the late Col. Hector McAlister, deceased.

In this County, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McDougald, Mr. HENRY ATKINS, of Orange County, to Miss FLORA McNEILL, daughter of John McNeill, Esq.

In Duplin County, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Campbell, the Rev'd. ALEXANDER McIVER, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Clinton, to Miss RACHAEL MILLER.

In Montgomery County, on the 22d inst., JEREMIAH WATKINS, Esq., to Miss HARRIET THOMAS.

In Chatham County, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Allan McCorquodale, Col. NEILL NICHOLSON of Richmond County, to Miss MARY ANN, second eldest daughter of Robert Palmer, Esq. of the former County.

In Chatham, on the 18th inst. Maj. WILLIAM F. COLLINS, of Nash, to Miss APPHIA S. WILLIAMS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 27th, the Steamer Henrietta with her tow boats Clarendon and Messenger, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Molasses, Iron, sack Salt and Lime, for C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Chas. P. Mallett, Yarbrough & Ray, J. Myrover & Co., Arch'd Campbell, Henry Horn, W. O. Jeffreys, T. Sandford & Co., Willkings & Co., Jones Fuller, E. B. Drake, W. C. Cook, W. Whitehead, I. Blake & Son, C. T. Baughan, George McNeill, and others of this place; and Mrs. Waddell, Jos. Small, H. D. Cress, J. Sturdevant & Co., J. Dowthet, C. & B. Williams, and others of the interior.

Also J. Waddill, Jr's boat Ann Smith, with Iron, Sugar, Salt, &c., for C. T. Haigh, I. Blake, Wm. McIntyre, J. C. Latta, H. H. Potter, O. P. Stark, and owner.

Also, on the 27th, Jones Fuller's boat Lady of the Lake, with Salt, for O. P. Stark, and owner.

Also, Dec. 30, Steamer John Walker, with James Seawell and Glasgow in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, &c. for John Munn, J. M. Strong, J. McAra, Cochran, McNab & Co., Hall & Johnson, S. Smith, D. A. Saltmarsh, W. S. Latta, N. McKinnon, G. W. Ragland & Co., J. McLeran Jr. A. McIver, H. Horn, N. & H. P. Peck, Jos. Baker, J. C. Latta, W. Winslow, E. J. Hale, J. H. Myrover & Co., J. Howell, J. M. Steelman, D. McQueen, A. Kinsell, J. M. Dobbin, Jas. Baker, H. Potter, A. Campbell, E. B. Drake, W. O. Jeffreys, W. McIntyre, G. Hurlbutt, W. Whitehead, Willkings & Co. D. Murchison, G. McNeill, Judge Strange, C. Stuart, Nott & Starr, O. P. Stark, of this place; and Messrs. W. J. Cook & Murphey & Moss, McAdoo & Scott, J. Clement & Co., Hunt & Simons, Murphey & Taylor, J. Brannock, S. Wall, Lindsay & McCustin, M. Brown, Jno. M. & J. Allen, S. & Lambreth, Hargrave & Gaither, C. H. Robin & Co., C. J. & B. Williams, J. Wall, John Murphey, J. Turner, J. Leahy & Son, J. D. Crane, R. A. Barton, Brower & Troy, B. Overman, J. Clancy, Cade & Craig, J. McNeely, Jos. Small, D. H. Cress, and Reed & Brannock, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Dec. 29th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's boat Only Son, with Cotton, Flour, Seed and Tobacco, for Yarbrough & Ray, Ch. P. Mallett, Arch'd Campbell, George C. McNeill, & J. Huske & Son.

Also, on the 30th, Steamer Henrietta, with Flour and Seed, for I. Blake & Son, and W. Whitehead.

Also, on the 28th, Jno. Waddill, Jr's boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, for J. M. Dobbin, Wm. S. Latta, C. T. Haigh, J. Waddill, Jr., and E. B. Drake.

Also, on the 25th, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Flour, Seed, Tobacco, Cotton, Feathers, Wax, &c., for W. Whitehead, G. McNeill, Joseph Baker, L. Brown, R. C. McMaster, O. P. Stark, J. W. Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, and owners, of this town; and J. Stanley of the interior.

Also, on the 28th, Tillinghast's boat Packet, with Flaxseed and Cotton, for W. Whitehead.

Also, on the 25th, Steamer John Walker with Eliza Neill in tow for Wilmington, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, &c. for J. M. Dobbin, Charles T. Haigh, Jones Fuller, George McNeill, J. C. Latta, Willkings & Co. and others.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 9¼ a 9¾. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4¼ a 5. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8¼ a 10.

Groceries.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter Supply of Groceries, comprising a very large and extensive stock. Particulars next week.

HENRY HORN.

Dec. 31, 1833.

---

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31 65 tf.

☞ In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833 65-tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 24.

Brigs Betsy from Cuba, Emma Jane from New Bedford, Baltic from Barbadoes; Schooner Gov. Paris from Porto Rico.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,

Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Cambler, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—

15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
4 bbls. and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder,
Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.

ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superline being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65 2m §

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance

Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR

1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.

December 31, 1833. 65-tf

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1833.

Nancy Thornton,
vs.
The heirs of Thomas Thornton, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Cherry and wife Penelope Cherry, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1833, and 58th year of American Independence.

65-6t. THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY SMITH, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, and reports that she will not return. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts whatever that she contracts.

JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.

Lane's Creek, Anson County, N. C. Dec. 26, 1833.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.

E. SMITH.

December 30. 65tf.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented, on Friday, the 10th day of January next, (if not previously rented by private contract,) for the term of one year, the

House, Stable, Garden & Lots

Formerly owned by E. Stedman.

—ALSO—

A BRICK STORE, on Hay Street, next door to Mr. William Waddill's Store. The Store has a good dry cellar under it.

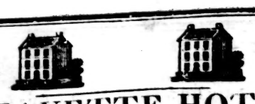
MICHAEL McGARY.

December 31, 1833. 64-2w.

New Year Presents.

A NUMBER of beautiful ANNUALS, Boys' and Girls' and Daughter's Own Books, &c &c., suitable for New Year Presents, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

December 31.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of LAND,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44tf

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58-tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Gown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞ Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞ Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞ DRY GOODS.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞ DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞ HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞ CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞ SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞ HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞ CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞ GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49tf.

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞ N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

☞ NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river.

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent,*
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 3f

Turks Island Salt.

1500 Bushels Turks Island SALT, in stor for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of Foreign and

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and other Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which comprise a greater *variety* and a much more *and extensive assortment* than heretofore offered them.

They would invite the attention of dealers and the public generally, to the same, flattering themselves they will be able to offer such inducements as will make it to the interest and the attention of dealers to call.

HALL & [illegible]

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store on Market street, next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown's, a general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

FUR and WOOL HATS

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for *CASH* or Country Produce. Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES [illegible]

October 1*st*, 1833.

FARMERS! ☞ Look Here!

The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Carthage, Moore County, forty miles south of Fayetteville. It consists of about two one hundred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat Land.

The Plantation is in excellent repair for and sufficiently large to work about fifteen to advantage; the most of which are fresh Land, with an excellent large, new and convenient Dwelling, Kitchen, and other necessary Houses, with a large two story Granary, well calculated for securing grain, with a Wheat Fanning Machinery attached; also, a large and excellent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing; also and grist Mill, well calculated for family corn encies. In point of health, this place is not passed by any situation in the State, and for beauty. Purchasers are invited to and view the premises. A great bargain given and long indulgences, by a reasonment in advance.

GIDEON SEAWELL

November 27, 1833.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson, where he will receive in a few days, an extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIN[illegible]

October 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store, on Green street, near Eccles's, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry, light and dark mixt Broad Cloths
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for overcoats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, plain and figured,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine and Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet and crimson English merino Cloths and Cassimeretts,
Some choice colours and quality of French merinos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair Cloths ditto
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very handsome,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c. a few [illegible]
Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and Slippers, some of which are city made and handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,

Together with numerous other articles in the line of Country Merchants and the public generally, to the same, our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for *Cash*.

LEWIS & ROS[illegible]

November 5. 57tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACS For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALL